

## New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1862.

## UNION STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Governor, **JAMES S. WADSWORTH**.  
For Lieutenant Governor, **LYMAN TREMAIN**.  
For Canal Commissioner, **OLIVER LADUE**.  
For State Prison Inspector, **ANDREW WILLIAMS**.  
For Chief of Court of Appeals, **CHARLES HUGHES**.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices of the Union State, as given by the various newspapers. The names of the candidates for the various offices of the Union State, as given by the various newspapers. The names of the candidates for the various offices of the Union State, as given by the various newspapers.

## Union War Meetings to be Held.

Friday, Oct. 31.  
Places.  
Catharine—Hon. H. J. BRUCE, Hon. C. A. FREED.  
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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE WAR.

—Advices from the Army of the Potomac up to 1 o'clock this morning were not especially important. One special correspondent at Lovettsville, under date of Wednesday evening, says that the Rebels occupy Sicker's Gap in force. Gen. Pleasanton with his cavalry occupies Purcellville. In his skirmish at Sicker's Gap on Tuesday he lost one man killed and two wounded of the 6th N. Y. Cavalry. He took ten prisoners including a Lieutenant of the Rebel signal corps. Our signal corps has established a station, and been working to-day 13 miles beyond our cavalry pickets. Stoneman's cavalry has occupied Leesburg without resistance. From another correspondent, at Fairfax Court-House, we learn (under date of yesterday) that reports from Dumfries, Stafford Springs, Brewster, and Brentville, report no Rebel forces at those places. There was a company of 60 at Becklins Mill near Gainesville. A contraband from New Baltimore says that a Rebel cavalry regiment reached that place on Wednesday, from Thoroughfare Gap. It was stated that the Rebel Gen. Walker retreated before Gen. Pleasanton's advance. Walker was supposed to have 12,000 men and a dozen pieces of artillery.

—There is very great excitement in Baltimore in consequence of the recent arrests by order of Gen. Wool. Gov. Bradford has demanded the unconditional release of all the parties arrested, and that all the papers and documents seized be given up. The petition for the removal of Gen. Wool has received numerous signatures, and an advertisement appears in the local papers today inviting the citizens of Baltimore to call at the Union Reading-Room and sign the memorial. We learned last night that all the parties arrested had been released by the President, who has assured the loyal citizens that everything should be satisfactorily explained.

—Gen. Schofield's dispatches from Fayetteville, Ark., say that on the 27th, Brig.-Gen. Heron, with the 1st Iowa Cavalry and the 7th Missouri Cavalry, attacked a Rebel camp four miles east of that place. Our force was about 1,000 strong, while the Rebel force numbered 3,000, commanded by Col. Cravens. After a sharp engagement, the enemy was completely routed, leaving all his camp equipments and a few wagons. The loss of the enemy was eight dead on the field. Our loss was five wounded, one mortally.

—A released prisoner from Richmond, who says he was on board the Merrimack No. 2, reports that that vessel is thoroughly and heavily clad with iron, and is in every way a tough customer. She has been completed about a month, and has made several trips to Fort Darling. She has as yet but one gun on board, but the other guns for her were all ready. The machinery works well, and she can easily make eight miles per hour.

—Judge Clifford's writ of habeas corpus in the case of Winder has not been served. The Deputy-Sheriff was not allowed to land at Fort Warren, whereupon he returned and reported the fact to the Judge, who remarked that the Court had no means to enforce the writ, and ordered the papers to be placed on file.

—With regard to the draft in the City of New York, Gen. Ashton holds that all men who have received the city bounty should be counted in the city quota, and will insist that interior counties which claim that their citizens have enlisted here shall prove the fact and return the county money before deductions are made from our recorded lists.

—By an arrival yesterday from Bermuda, we learn that the Confederate steamer Herald had just arrived from Charleston, with a cargo of six hundred bales of cotton, and a number of passengers, among whom is Prof. Manny.

—Sixteen Rebel prisoners and a large number of cattle were captured in Hardy County, Va., by our troops on the 29th.

## POLITICAL NEWS.

—The Republican Union meeting last night at the Cooper Institute was glorious in numbers and in feeling. It will inspire new courage in every loyal heart. We report as fully as possible on another page.

—It was thought that the Woodruffs could "no longer go," but last evening, Fernan to having marshaled his forces in the Brooks Assembly Room, in Broome street, for ratification purposes, the negro was introduced on a large transparency, when the floor gave way and precipitated the assemblage to the floor beneath, except such as escaped from holes in the wall. Nobody was killed, and but few were seriously injured. The most severe cases were those of James Fogarty of No. 3 Goerck street, and Jas. Goff of No. 61 Willett street. The Fourteenth Ward police conveyed them to their homes. Fernando intended to make a speech, but owing to the disaster he was prevented.

—A Lancaster paper says that a census of Breckinridge votes was lately held at Wheatland, at which it was resolved that James Buchanan should be sent to the United States Senate, provided there was power among the secession sympathizers elected to the Legislature to effect the object. The census was composed of J. Glancy Jones, S. E. Anson, Wm. B. Reed, and others of like ilk.

—We print on the second page this morning the complete vote for Secretary of State at the election in Ohio. The Democratic majority is 5,500. The Republicans fall off 53,868 from Lincoln's vote; the Democrats fall off 35,498 from their Presidential

vote. By ignoring their own heavy loss, and counting that of the Republicans as their gain, they make out a great victory. Wait till the soldiers get home.—The difficulty in the XXVIIIth Congressional District has been settled by the withdrawal of the Hon. Alfred Ely. Now that the field is clear, let there be an effort to see how many thousands majority the Union men can roll up.

—A disgraceful attempt was made by Seymour rowdies last night in the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn to break up a Republican meeting. The rowdies were put down, however, and free speech prevailed.

## GENERAL NEWS.

—The President has just made the following assignment of Judges of the United States Supreme Court: First Circuit, Nathan Clifford, Associate Justice; Second Circuit, Samuel Nelson, Associate Justice; Third Circuit, Robert C. Grier, Associate Justice; Fourth Circuit, Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice; Fifth Circuit, James M. Wayne, Associate Justice; Sixth Circuit, John Catron, Associate Justice; Seventh Circuit, Noah H. Swayne, Associate Justice; Eighth Circuit, David Davis, Associate Justice; Ninth Circuit, Samuel F. Miller, Associate Justice.

—Stocks were heavy and irregular yesterday morning, but Governments were very firm, improving 1 per cent. At the close the market was strong. Exchange 14 1/2. 14 1/2. Freight and heavy. Gold was weaker at 101. Money is more abundant. Flour is 50 1/2c. lower. Wheat opened firm, but closed at 1 1/2c. decline.

—Some extraordinary developments have been made by the enrollment now in progress, which are to be turned to account on Election Day. A great number of men have claimed exemption from draft because they were aliens. It is certain that many of these have voted time and again at our elections, and will probably try it again. But the game won't work. All such names are recorded, and every one will be watched. If he attempts to vote, he will be immediately arrested for perjury in swearing out of the draft, or for attempt to vote illegally. Ample power has been given to Provost-General Draper, Marshal Murray and Police Superintendent Kennedy, to carry out this plan, and they will certainly do it. So, all these men of easy conscience, who have sworn off the enrollment as aliens, may as well take warning: swearing black and white within a week will prove dangerous business. This scrutiny at the ballot-box will cut both ways, as steps are taken to put on the enrollment list all who come up to vote, and who are not already enrolled, in case they appear to be able-bodied and of the proper age to be drafted. Between the two revisions of poll and enrollment lists, we shall be certain to stop much illegal voting and catch not a few dodgers of the draft.

The meeting, last night, at the Cooper Institute, was magnificent. To say that it was full, is like saying that a reservoir of limited capacity is placed under a fountain which makes it constantly overflow. The first comers—many of them ladies—were served. The others had to stay out in the cold or go home. And parenthetically we would remark, that there were three stands, and three crowds outside; besides multitudinous fireworks, and enormous music. Inside where four walls favored the speakers, was the most effective speaking. The President of the meeting was Mr. Chas. H. Marshall, who opened the proceedings with some appropriate remarks. He was followed effectively by Mr. Tremain at length, who was the recipient of much applause during his speech. Gen. Wadsworth—true to the telegraphic promise—did appear, and spoke amid a hurricane of approbation—and spoke admirably well—for about half-an-hour. Judge Kelly of Philadelphia, whose long and tried services in the cause of Freedom before the war and since, out of Congress and in it, have made his name so well known to our citizens, next held the attention and approval of the audience. Lieut.-Col. Woodford made a stirring brief appeal. The Hon. Cassius Clay succeeded. One of his his remarks on giving "aid and comfort to the enemy"—the Constitution of the United States thereupon, and the penalty therefor—and the men who are the culprits—and deserve hanging according to the Constitution—is worthy of special note.

The effect of these meetings is already felt. The public pulse beats higher; and the expectation that New-York, despite the number of her loyal voters in the army, will be worthy of her republican repulse, grows stronger and stronger.

## A CLOSING APPEAL.

CHAMPIONS OF FREEDOM AND THE UNION: Tremendous are the consequences depending upon your fidelity and zeal in the contest which terminates at sunset next Tuesday. Be entreated to prove yourselves worthy of your high responsibility! Every Rebel in the South, every sympathizer with slaveholding treason in the North, bopes and if possible works for the success of Seymour and the anti-Administration ticket generally. You can defeat and disappoint them if you will. Resolve that you will!

Every advocate of the abasement of the Republic and of the principle of Government by constitutional majorities ascertained through a pure ballot-box, is at work for Seymour and his Confederates. Disconcert them, O true and loyal hearts!

Every champion in the Old World of Aristocracy and Despotism—every contemner of the ability and right of the People to govern themselves—every apostle of Reaction and degradation Superstition—is looking with hope for the disruption and downfall of their great empire, the American Republic, and will hail the triumph of Seymour as a great step toward that end.

Disappoint them, O generous, freedom-loving souls!

Around the breeches of the Potomac and throughout Kentucky and Tennessee, the soldiers of Liberty await anxiously the tidings from your elections next Tuesday. They have braved and suffered and sacrificed much for the salvation of their country—will you tell them that they have done so in vain? Will you elect the candidates whom the Rebels notoriously wish elected, and whose success will be regarded by them as an earnest of their own? Will you cause rejoicing in Charleston and Richmond, with sadness in Washington and San Francisco? O do not, we implore you, desert your lyceum on the battle-field, but work as well as vote for the Union War tickets!

The heroes who died for Liberty on every battle-field from Marathon to Antietam are bending from the skies to catch the first tidings from the conflict wherein you uphold the cause of Eternal Justice and law-guarded Freedom. Let them not be sickened by your levity, your cowardice—your perfidy: let them realize that heroic blood courses purely in your veins, and that the sacred trust they once bore has devolved on undegenerate sons. By your love of Liberty and loathing of Oppression—by your love of Country and detestation of Treason—by your love of Peace, based on Justice and Humanity—we adjure you to do your utmost for the success of the Union War candidates henceforth to the close of the polls.

## THE NEW CAMPAIGN.

The popular understanding of the reasons why Gen. Beell was removed from his command is that he delayed, refused or failed to accomplish the campaign in East Tennessee, which the Government had planned. The choice of Rosecrans to succeed the incapable lagard who has wrought such mischief in the South-West, was a wise one. We share the feeling that is rapidly growing beyond the Cumberland Mountains, that the dash, courage and skill of the new commander, will soon lead the army, which Beell so long wasted with alternate rust and senseless attrition, into East Tennessee, and give us something substantial in return for the enormous expenditure of life and treasure which we have made about that gateway to the heart of the Rebellion. The ill success which accompanied our arms in Mississippi was in large part attributable to the want of knowledge of the topography of the country. Of course there are no maps of those semi-savage regions, and the white men familiar with their roads, and paths, and streams were all in the Rebel ranks. But in Rosecrans' army are hundreds of East Tennessee Unionists, who undoubtedly can track the whole country by night even. Under their guidance, Rosecrans will be enabled to accomplish the movement so long looked for and prayed for by the harried and ruined men of the South-West—to pass through the Cumberland Mountains; to sweep his way to the great artery which supplies the rebellion with its life-blood—the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad; to cut it; to establish a victorious Union force upon the crown of the whole Cotton region; to threaten Lee's army on the Potomac with starvation; to menace Richmond in the rear; and when our columns begin to move up the Valley, to compel the withdrawal of the Rebel force from McClellan's front, and to make it fall back upon Richmond, and there await an attack from overwhelming numbers in front and in rear.

Seemingly, the rebellion must be pulverized upon its very hearthstone before the new year.

## THOSE WHO WILL VOTE FOR SEYMOUR.

That there are those who, with the proverbial good intentions that pave hell, will go to the polls next Tuesday and vote for Seymour we cannot doubt. They may be classed as follows:

Men faithful to unfortunate antecedents, believing that the salvation of the country is identified with the party that impudently and infamously arrogates to itself the title of "Democratic," being, in truth devoted, body and soul, to the selfish interests of a class so savagely indifferent to all others that it has avowedly broken up the most liberal Government on earth in order to conserve and perpetuate its own devilish belongings.

Men wearied of the war and weakly hoping to end it by ignoring God's law of "first pure then peaceable," willing to patch up an infamous compromise, sure to bring disaster upon us and upon our children's children. These know not what they do, and live only in the present.

Men who honestly despair of our conquering the South and think, truly enough, that the election of Seymour will be one step toward a national recognition of it. They ignore the facts that, had we been as much in earnest as the Rebels we might have subjugated them long ago; that we can yet do it if we dare to persevere and to use the right means.

All these we know and recognize, as well as the less excusable class who, having made money by the South—generally by the unscrupulous principle of long credit and exorbitant profits—yearn for a revival of the dead-and-gone times in which they shared its guilt and prosperity. They do this in defiance of all warranty, and might as well hope to restore the geographical features of the earth before the Deluge.

But the above are exceptional; they do not constitute the bulk of the Submissionist party now alert to afford underhand assistance to the most atrocious rebellion that ever left its record of blood and tears on the pages of history. The rank and file, the masses on whom it relies, with a confidence bred of old experience, are of different kidney. We shall mention some of the characteristics of your thoroughgoing Submissionists.

He believes that the United States Constitution (which he has probably never read in his life) consists of but one irrevocable dogma: THEY SHALL CONSERVE SLAVERY. This mon-

strous superstition has saturated him to the marrow. He identifies our nationality, our prosperity, with human bondage. Therefore is he its admirer, its advocate, its extenuator, its accomplice, its well-wisher—unconsciously, too, as much its creature as any bloodhound advertised to hunt runaway negroes in Alabama and South Carolina. In consequence, he is committed to latent or open indorsement of its postulate, Secession.

He attributes all the guilt of the Rebellion to the existence of a class whose moral convictions were contrary to the hideous, hide-bound prejudices he calls by that name. Tell him that they were a comparatively small and unimportant body, who sought to effect nothing but by perfectly peaceful and constitutional means; that Abolitionists, properly so called, did not vote; and that Republicans designed no interference with the evil so long as they could confine it to its own limits; that, indeed, Abraham Lincoln would never have been President of the United States but by the connivance of the Pro-Slavery party, desirous of "the occasion for, not the cause of Secession"—he replies by ravings against Abolitionists. Morally he foams at the mouth when speaking of them, the word having all the effect upon him that the color of scarlet has upon an angry bull. To all intents and purposes he is demented on the subject—incapable of doing anything but cursing and reproaching it. His devil's gospel, directly hostile to that of Christ has but two behests: To oppress the poor and ignorant because they are so and because God has given them black skins, and to hate Abolitionists. With a dreadful fanaticism he has accepted this faith, and will persist in it, whithersoever it lead him.

It leads him now to vote for Seymour, in the hope of restoring the old Pro-Slavery domination, even at the cost of overturning the Government. Voters of New-York, shall it go forth to the world that such a man as we have described is the average representative of your intelligence and patriotism?

## WADSWORTH AMONG HIS OWN MEN.

An officer who has been in Washington since the war broke out tells us that General Wadsworth is known throughout the army by the two sobriquets of "Pap Wadsworth," and the "Soldier's Friend." The "boys" say that he took the same care of them that he would have taken of his own sons. When he commanded his brigade at Upton Hill his troops had the best of everything that could be got—frequently at "Pap's" expense, and a very heavy expense it was, too. Their love for their Commander was unbounded, and their confidence in his courage and leadership without limit. And it was justified. Tired of inaction, and knowing that our policy was to attack, he proposed to the War Department in November, 1861, that if it would give him his brigade free from control, and let him fight the enemy where and when he wanted to, he would clothe, feed, and pay it! The influences that oppressed the war of course stifled this endeavor to do something with five thousand troops beside rusting there. Among his regiments it was tent talk that at the battle of Bull Run, in one of his many efforts to rally the broken troops, he led personally twenty-eight men against the enemy, of whom only four beside himself came out of the fire unhurt. These four were subsequently promoted from the ranks and commissioned, on Gen. Wadsworth's recommendation.

## THE ANTI-SLAVERY VAN BUREN.

We could not possibly make a harsher criticism upon John Van Buren's recent rhetorical spree through this State than to publish the following extracts from his speech delivered in Cincinnati on the 13th of October, 1848. In speaking of the Baltimore Convention, he says:

The delegates from Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida were instructed not to go for any man known to be favorable to the Wilmet Provision. And Thomas Jefferson was the author of the Wilmet Provision! That illustrious patriot could not have had a seat in the Baltimore Convention. The Southern Democrats would not have allowed him to vote! Is that Democratic? Is that regular? If so, we ought to organize anew, and be regular. It is high time that the Democracy should cease to be regular, and begin to be right.

Why say it is too soon to agitate this question? The South have forced it upon us. The Slave States from six have increased to fifteen. We find the determination made to overturn Freedom, and plant Human Slavery on its ruins. We find Mr. Calhoun, from his place in the Senate, denouncing the Declaration of Independence, and stating that the truth upon which our forefathers staked their lives and sacred honors is a heresy. We find all our public men, Webster, Clay, Cass, Benton, McLean, Wright, cut down by the slaveholding power.

Look at the difficulties that may hereafter beset you. This great country is easy to be divided, and its component parts to be set up in antagonism against each other. When you see the power of the South, that killed Billa Wright and Henry Clay, and distasteful its own terms at the Convention in Baltimore and Philadelphia, can you doubt divisions for its interest? We have prominent Whigs on the electoral ticket. The Liberty party in New York have formally dissolved their political organization, and manfully and openly maintain the ticket. We go together like a band of brothers. (Cheers.) Liberty, equality, fraternity, is our motto. We do not ask you as an Abolitionist, were you a Bank man, were you a Loan Office man, or were you a lawyer, would you be ready to vote for the Liberty party? We would ourselves a volunteer band, called to resist the invasion of Slavery.

This is a question which the young men of this country would do well to consider. They generally move forward with indiscreetness, and they should be admonished that hereafter their course will be examined by the closest scrutiny to see whether they have been consistent. In regard to the position of our Irish friends, allow me to read a few sentences to them from a letter of the great and gifted O'Connell. In his letter to the Irish in America, written in 1843, he said: "You will ask how you can do these things? You have already answered that question yourselves for you have said that public opinion is the law of America. Confront, then, each of you in his position, to make up that public opinion. When you have the electoral franchise, give your vote to none but those who will aid you in so holy a struggle. It is no excuse to allege that Congress is restricted from emancipating the slaves by any general law. Each particular Slave State has that power within its own precincts, and there is every reason to believe that Maryland and Virginia long ago would have abolished slavery but for the dissatisfied practice of 'raising' (as you call it) slaves for the Southern market of pestilence and death. We have, indeed, heard it said that some Catholic clergymen have slaves of their own; but it is added, and we are assured positively, that no Irish Catholic clergyman is a slave-owner. At all events, every Catholic knows how distinctively slaveholding, and especially slave-dealing, is condemned by the Catholic Church. That most eminent man, his Holiness the present Pope, has, by an allocation published throughout the world, condemned all dealing and trafficking in slaves. Nothing can be more distinct or more powerful than the Pope's denunciation of that most abominable crime. If you are Catholics, you should devote your time and best exertions to working out the plans of his Holiness. Once again, and for the last time, we will urge you to come out of the clutches of

the slave-owners—at all events, to free yourselves from the participation in their guilt."

## THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

In the palmy days of the Buchanan mal-Administration, when Mr. Schell was Collector of this port, and the corrupt Rynders United States Marshal, New-York was the headquarters of the slave-traders. Week after week, vessels fitted out at our wharves, and cleared in due form for St. Thomas or Cuba, where a dainty form of transfer made them and their cargoes the property of irresponsible mates, or of Spaniards, without equivalent received, when they would go to Loanda or the Right of Benin for their complement of negroes, and land them on the Cuban coast.

These slave vessels lay at our wharves or in the stream, shipped their extra deck, their coppers, and water-casks, their rice and other stores, in open day, and the nature of their destined voyage was so well understood as to be in the mouths of scores upon scores of men. For a while there was one grand junta or monopoly in whose hands the business was concentrated, but divisions arising, the Slave-trading Company split, one faction being led by Albert E. Horn and the other by Machado and his mistress, Mary J. Watson. When Rynders went out of power matters stood still, and it was common talk in the cafes of Havana and Cadiz, and the bar-rooms of Loanda, that in New-York the Government officers were "all right"—as right, for instance, as the Consul-General of Havana. But Robert Murray came into office, and with him trouble to the dealers in black men, women, and children. Was he of the right stripe—the Rynders stripe? had he a price, and if so, what was it? They were not long left in doubt. One after another of their friends and leaders was arrested, vessel after vessel seized. Still they hoped, and laughed in their sleeves, and said that Murray was only showing a bold front to get a better bid.

Then there came a thunder-clap. Albert E. Horn, the respectable, the opulent Mr. Horn, was arrested in his own office for fitting out the steamer City of Norfolk, of the Savannah line, as a slave. Appleton Oaksmith, too, was taken, and Machado, and Mary Jane Watson only escaped by flying, via Havana, to Cadiz, where she since died. Oaksmith gets out of a Boston jail by the help of friends, and turns up in Cuba. Machado gets off on bail, but is since rearrested as he was about taking himself and thirty odd trunks off to Habana, and now reposes safely in Fort Lafayette. Capt. Gordon, of the Erie, is tried, convicted and hung. Horn had his trial, on Wednesday was convicted, and in due course of justice will suffer the punishment of his dastardly crimes. Thus, in the short space of eighteen months, a brave, conscientious Marshal, backed by an honest prosecuting attorney, and an upright judge, has broken up, root and branch, an illegal traffic, which commanded unbounded capital, and had so suborned our public officers that it laughed the cruisers of two nations to scorn.

## GEN. WADSWORTH'S GENEROSITY TO POOR IMMIGRANTS.

We think the private liberality and nobleness of a candidate for the highest State office promise similar qualities for public life. We have little desire ever to go behind private acts to emblazon them, but we hear so much in favor of Gen. Wadsworth's real goodness—while we learn nothing of the same quality in his leading opponents—that we would fain present a few of the many which can be offered; and let the people judge of the man for whom they are asked to vote.

With this view, we recite a few facts respecting his charities to the poor immigrants of this city, which we learn from a respectable person in the Foreign Employment Society, of which Mr. Peter Cooper is, or was, President. Every year, as Mr. Wadsworth came from the country to the town, he called on the Superintendent Matron of this association, and asked her if there were any deserving families or persons he could aid. The first case was that of a family of immigrants in great distress and dead living in Greenwich street. Mr. Wadsworth himself called on the family, paid their debts (\$45), gave them beside ready money, sent a part of them to meet a relative in Chicago, and a year afterward sent another of the family West.

This is a specimen of some "fifty" such cases, as we learn directly from the Association, of his secret benevolent acts, performed for the poor immigrant.

Will the Irish citizens vote against such a man? Will the Germans? Will the Scotch? the English?

## SEYMOUR FIRING ON THE DEMOCRATS IN THE FIELD.

The Democrats in the field who support Mr. Lincoln's Administration with their bayonets, should send back word to their brethren in New-York to have any organization that shall fire in its rear disarmed and sent home. They feel that to organize a party to vote against the Administration, while they are fighting for it, is neither economical nor fraternal. Either the fighting should cease or the voting should cease. Consider the inconsistency of this most unnatural enmity that Seymour and Rynders are conducting. Forty thousand Democratic voters, with muskets in their hands, halt in their march to Richmond to gaze upon fires which illumine every Virginia hill-top within range of vision. What mean these signals? They are bonfires—they are not signals. The Rebels celebrate a political victory in New-York—better than any victory which they could have won with arms. They celebrate the victory which the Anti-War Democrats in New-York have won over the Democratic and Republican army which was subduing them in the field. The Herald was indeed logical, though unconsciously so, in recommending Seymour to withdraw from the canvass.

HOOPER C. VAN YORST, esq., is the Republican nominee for Assembly in the 18th Assembly District (Sixteenth Ward). It is so-called that such a man will consent to run for such a position, and we understand that he

had already peremptorily declined, and is now induced to permit his name to be used only at the most urgent solicitation of the prominent citizens of the Ward. Mr. Van Yorst is one of our most able and eminent lawyers, and will do honor to his constituency at Albany.

## THE PEOPLE'S PARTY IN MASSACHUSETTS COLLAPSED.

The "People's Party" in Massachusetts should rip itself up with a small pen-knife, in modest imitation of the suicidal virtue of a disgraced Japanese. Its search of candidates to endure its votes has been the most persevering farce and shameful folly known to representative politics. The last declension of its nominations was by Charles R. Train, whom it wanted for a candidate for Congress. The last but one, we believe, was by Charles Francis Adams, our Minister at St. James, through his oldest son in Quincy, custodian of his father's reputation. So many candidates for the United States Senate had run from its nominating embraces, that, to make dead sure of one, it finally lighted on this gentleman, who was three thousand miles off, and whom it felt certain of being able to vote for, long before he could hear the news and imitate the customary flight. Young Adams promptly blocked the game, by telling the bogus Conservatives that they must not make any such use of his father's name. He declined for him. How many other declensions have been made we don't precisely recollect, but believe they amount to nine Congressmen, half a dozen United States Senators, and, say fifty State officers—a hundred, indeed, for what we know. They have run away from the nominating committee so fast that we could not possibly count them. The thing is collapsed.

Charles James Fankner, sent Minister to France by Buchanan, used this language on the Emancipation Debates in the Virginia Legislature in 1832, while then advocating the complete manumission of every slave in Virginia:

"But, Sir, it is said that society having confirmed this right of property on the slaveholder, it cannot now take it away from him without an adequate compensation, by which is meant full value. I may be singular in the opinion, but I defy the legal research of the House to point me a principle recognized by the law, even in the ordinary course of adjudications, where the community pays for the property, which is removed or destroyed, because it is a nuisance and injurious to society."

Perfect doctrine this. Nuisances should be abolished. Slavery is the great nuisance. Abolish it accordingly.

But the President offers compensation to the loyal slaveholding States, and only enfranchises unqualifiedly the slaves of traitor States, and then because of a military necessity: four million slaves, men and women, working in the fields, etc., being equal to eight millions men and women North, the delicate habits and labors of men and women considered, being the salvation of the traitors in arms.

And yet the Seymour party howl like mad-men against the Proclamation.

Mr. WILLIAM H. GILSON of the Fifth Ward having received the Republican nomination for Congress in the 14th District—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th Wards—it becomes the duty of all good citizens of the District, all who prefer for their Representative an honest man to a knave, a high-toned and intelligent gentleman to an ignorant, debased lottery and policy gambler, a patriot to a traitor, to see to it that all their votes go into the ballot-box for Mr. Gilson on Tuesday next. The great "11, 11, 11" should not be collected by default. Let all those who wish to see the District redeemed from its present disgrace work from this time to the going down of the sun on Tuesday evening. Let them enlighten the ignorant as to the traitorous record of Wood, and as to the general character and standing of the rival candidates, and thus informed, see if there be not still left among the people sufficient self-respect to brand imbecile treason with the reprobation it so richly merits.

Lieut.-Col. Woodford of the "Monitors" stated in a public speech, a few evenings since, that his regiment, numbering altogether 873, men and officers, took a vote just before he left it, and the result was 800 for Wadsworth and 73 for Seymour: whenever a poll has been taken in the army, such has always been the case—the new Democracy are invariably immensely in the minority. Our opponents do even pretend to show any figures the other way. Who can better judge of the effect on the rebellion that the success of this or that party would have than our brave soldiers in the field who are fighting Rebels? Who that values the life of an son or brother in the army will cast a ballot that may be as the wad to the bullet aimed at his heart?

Fernando Wood said last night (or would have said, if the floor had not fallen under him), at the ratification meeting in the district upon which he has thrust himself, that "another mode of fiscal management" must be absolutely required in the Government. Does he mean to introduce the system of false invoices and altered bills by which he robbed Marvin of thousands of dollars? Or will he join Ben in introducing lottery and policy thieving into the Treasury Department?

## THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT OF KINGS COUNTY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.  
Sir: I do not think the Union men of the Fifth Assembly District, Brooklyn, will feel complimented by your classification of C. P. Leslie as the Union Republican candidate in that District. [A palpable blunder.—Ed. Trib.] Not even THE TRIBUNE's nomination can make the undersigned a Seymour candidate; the Union Convention having given him a unanimous nomination.

Respectfully,  
EDGAR McMULLEN.  
Extract from Brooklyn Eagle of September 23, 1862.  
"The Republican idea was to create a difference between States. They had caused the difficulty with the South, and when the Democrats wanted to step in and give the South their right, they said 'That is true.' The result was that the South made a solemn declaration to a Constitutional majority of the North that the South should not have rights. [A mis-statement.—Ed. Trib.] The result was that the cause of the Rebellion and its attendant horrors had been created by the Republicans, and denounced them in the most bitter terms, stating that every Republican ought to be hanged."